#### SEASONING A SOLDIER.

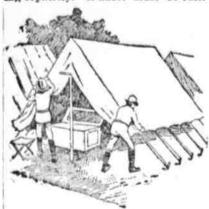
Some of the Things the Militia Volunteer Must Learn.

ARMY DISCIPLINE A HARD LESSON.

Camp Life and the Features Which Make It Dangerous For the Man Used to Steam Heat and Feather Beds-How He Learns

Grim and earnest and serious is the business of war. Many thousands of young men, some few of whom you probably know personally, are finding this out just about now. They are in camp not as state soldiers, but as soldiers of the nation. From amateurs they are being converted into professionals.

The transformation is no easy one. Time is necessary. New habits of both mind and muscle must be acquired. You have been told that it is very easy to acquire a habit. That is a mislead ing sophistry. A habit must be culti-



PITCHING TENTS.

vated day in and day out for months before its roots are firmly fixed in the top soil of your cerebellum. The port and presence of the soldier are nothing more than habit.

The national guardsman of a week or so ago, now a member of Uncle Sam's volunteer army, may have imagined himself a soldier then, but now he knows the difference. The weekly drill and the annual week in camp taught him the mere rudiments of the business. Now he is really learning something

The seasoning period in the state camps for which the army authorities have arranged is a wise and merciful provision. There is a deal more to soldiering than the knowledge of how to present arms or execute a right shoulder shift. For one thing the recruit must learn how to live soldier fashion. The pampered civilian, accustomed to steam beat and feather beds, must learn to live in the open. He has got to get rid of some of the softness with which civilization has afflicted him physically and bark back to the borderlands of barbarism. The novelty of life in a Sibbey tent is no charm against the pneumonia and typhoid which camp on the trail of the city bred soldier. With care both can be avoided, and the recruit necus to learn the lesson early in the

He has, too, to encounter the results of a changed occupation. The young man whose daily task has been nothing more severe than the handling of a set of double entry books from an office stool perch finds his muscles aching after he has tramped up and down on guard duty for a couple of hours carrying a 10 pound rifle and a 30 pound kit, but if he is made of the right stuff, and he probably is, he doesn't complain and in a little while finds nothing

to complain of. But there is one feature of soldiering that is not mastered so easily. This is the iron bound discipline of the army, Being born and bred a free citizen of a free republic he is somewhat staggered when for the first time he realizes all that the aristocracy of the shoulder strap means for him. His first gaze into the wide abyes which separates the private from the officer is apt to be an

astonishing revelation. At the annual encampments he has only laughed at the assumption of airs by the regimental officers. For the authority that would end with the week he cared not, but the authority which is to hold sway for months and perhaps years is a distinct and serious proposi-

He finds that young Jones, whom he helped elect captain of his company, from being a comrade approachable at any and all times has become an autocrat to whom he must touch his cap



IN CAMP-COMPANY MESS TABLES. and who can order him into the guardhouse for the slightest breach of military etiquette. If, perchance, he is detailed with a camp cleaning squad it may grate on his sensibilities to see young Jones standing calmly by, in spotless uniform and white gloves, while he, in brown service clothes, digs trenches, rakes up camp litter or trundles a loaded wheelbarrow from the commissary's quarters to the cook's

But he finally learns discipline, not only that imposed upon him by his superior officers, but that which he imses upon himself. This is one of the bitterest pills he has to swallow, but when it's down he finds that the taste left in the mouth is not bad; that he still retains his own self respect.

While he is being seasoned, mentally and physically the setting up process about which we hear so much goes steadily on. He is taught how to stand on his feet, rest on his hips and hold his chin. When he has acquired the pose of a soldier, he is ready for the special drills belonging to the branch of

the service of which he is a part. If he goes into the infantry, he has learn the marchings and facings. He

is arilled in squads, by tours, by two sets of fours, by three sets of fours and so on, until he can do his work as a member of a large body. Then he has to learn the manual of arms. If he goes into the cavalry, he has to be drilled in the use of the saber, revolver and carbine and taught how to ride. Also be has to get some knowledge of the horse's anatomy. If he is to be a light artilleryman, he has to learn a good part of the cavalrymen's duties and drills, in addition to finding out how to handle the fieldpieces. If he is a heavy artillery man, besides being taught the use of the big guns he must be taught much

he will be armed with a rifle, and part of his work is purely infantry work. Next he must learn to economize his strength when possible and put forth all his reserve power when necessary. One by one the complex needs of civilized life must be lopped off. Just now it is probable that his feminine friends with all sorts of alleged comforts When he goes south, he will begin to get rid of them, and his trail will be strewn with discarded knickknacks, After his first 20 mile march he will

that an infantryman has to learn, for

dier he cannot be a pack horse. Another lesson of self preservation yet awaits him. When he gets away from the latitude and longitude of home, he must learn to stick to the army ration when he eats and have a care when he drinks. Nothing so crumples up the young recruit as his habit of eating and drinking everything that comes andy. Reveling in a magnificent appetite and a glorious thirst, it is hard for him to be discreet, and, as Kipling says, 'he wonders why he is frequent de-

conclude that if he is going to be a sol

The seasoned soldier does not thus expose himself to disease and illness. You don't catch him eating all kinds of fruit, ripe or unripe, sitting around in wet clothes when he can get into dry ones or standing in the sun when it isn't necessary. He doesn't hanker after the



REAL SOLDIERING - HELIEVING GUARD. mateen pie or other such luxuries, but he makes the most of the government ration, is careful of his drinking water. trenches his tent properly and retains his health in almost any climate.

But most important of all is the discipline, for no matter how vigorous a soldier is he is not useful unless he can be controlled with prompt exactness. An army is a machine and every man is a part of the machine, allowing to the intelligence of the individual as

The shrewder, keener, the more thoughtful each man in the machine is so much the better. The intelligence of the individual might be characterized as the temper of that part of the ma chine which the man constitutes. But

That desirable co-ordination of all parts of an army is only secured when every soldier is soaked and saturated with the idea of discipline. It is something a little harder for the freeborn American to attain than for any other to criticise, to judge, to complain. He are ridiculously so. isn't exactly insubordinate or unruly, but is as free of thought and speech as he is of birth.

It takes him longer to control his feeling of independence than it does the man of less independent notions, and the machine of our army is a little longer getting its finish on that account, but at last it is the finest army on earth, because the first difficulty that it bore, just mentioned, makes for fineness of temper.

This last perfect state comes when the soldier's response to any command, any kind of an order, so long as it is given by one who has a right to command, is instantaneous and thoroughly instinctive. When the volunteer arrives at this stage, he has learned not only 'how to stand upon his feet, "but "how to play the game," and man for man he is the equal of any soldier on earth and the superior of most.

LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

Curious Policies. Accident insurance policies have takn many curious shapes, ranging from the penny in the slot to the coopen in the weekly newspaper, but the limit has been reached in London, where the purchaser of a book of cigarette paper is insured for \$50 for a period of 70 days. The annual cost of this amount of insurance is about 75 cents a year, provided the holder of the novel policy is not a cigarette fiend. The amount of insurance is specifically set aside for the defraying of funeral expenses in the event of accidental death .- New York

Animals are often able to bear very protracted fasting. In the Italian earthquakes of 1795 two hogs were buried in the ruins of a building. They were taken out alive 42 days later, but very lean and weak.

During the last 50 years Great Britain has been at war more frequently than any other nation. The total number of large and small wars waged during that time amounts to about 50, or

S. C. P. Jones, Milesburg, Pa., writes: "I have used DeWitt's Little Early Risers ever since they were introduced here and must say I have never used any pills in my family during forty years of house keeping that gave such satisfactory results as a laxative or cathartic." E. C. Miller, East End Phar., Pred P. Shanafelt and Fisher's drug

Spanish Yellow Scorned by All Patriotic Women.

SHADES OF BLUE IN HIGH FAVOR.

of the Ready Made Tea Gowns-Gingham | were furnished. Shirt Waists In the Lead-Novelties In Hats and Parasols.

Every large and most small stores carry stocks of wrappers, ten gowns and negli-gees, sacks and ten jackets, and these garments really fill a place in our daily needs of great importance, yet fashion writers are generally tempted to leave them unhonored and unsung in favor of millinery and ball and street attire. Taste, even and relatives have lumbered him up art, is shown in the designing and development of many of them, and care and painstaking are shown in their development from simple fabrics to finished gar-

The wrappers are made in two fundamental shapes, with such variation as may be deemed advisable. One is the princess, are too many to meation. and the other the Mother Hubbard, Sometimes the two distinctive features will be found in one. The back will be in princess form and the front entirely loose lavish manner.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK. Toost anything loose and baggy providing the material is right and the finish perfect.

A new and very summerlike design is of pale lilac and white check in soft wool. The skirt is cut in tunic form only that the lower part of it is in the back and the high in front. The ser is soutlined in the narrowest black velvet ribbon. One row of that encircles the bottom and rises in a twist in front. The blouse walst is trimmed with a flat band of lilac faille with the narrow velvet on each side. The belt and high collar are of the faille. A hat and a parasol matching the colors

> Parasols are chosen to match different gowns, at least in color, and a great bless ing has been found for those with slender purses in a parasol which has from two to four different covers which can be taken off and put on in a minute. The handle is handsome and the most costly part, and thus a lady can have, say, four parasols at about the cost of two. A pretty fancy is seen in the naming of the new parasols. One very rich looking black parasol, one mass of shirring and deep ruffles, is called "the belle of Baltimore." Plaid taffeta parasols made plain are likely to be preferred to any others for ordinary occasion. Blue and cream, brown and cream and soft greens appear to be the most refined. For the promenade, for carriage and for coaching the fluffy ince and thin stuffs are the daintiest, and of them there

were not crowded into close little bunches from a yoke. Percale, gingham, white there would be no place for them. Plumes stuffs and some of the light sliks will be dispute for first place with the spangled seen made in this style. The yoke usually wings. Some bats are transformed into a shows lace trimming and the bottom of regular cheveux de frise with stiff wings the skirt laid smooth or trimmed in a fastened on so that their sharp points turn in every direction. Some of them have I saw a very handsome sort of ten all the soft colorings of the eagle plumes gown made of brown and red silk in a and others again are pure white wings or mottled design. The back and hip parts dyed ones. The bright spangles are not fitted snugly in princess form. The skirt at all ugly. The wings are set among flow-was untrimmed. In the front it laps to the left from the waist line down, with a tioned above or bunchy rolls of thin. glossy



very narrow frill of red taffeta. From the waist line to the bust it slopes up with one revers of tan colored silk, and there meets two others which curve downward from the throat. These three revers are borstill the army is a machine which is dered with a very narrow ruffle of red slik ideally perfect when it is under perfect and have culte an elaborate design traced in black embroidery. The sleeves reach but to the elbow and are of the red silk, shirred in five places, with a puff at the top and a two inch frill at the bottom wrought by the shirring. The same de-sign was carried out in a blue and white dotted foulard, only the revers were made of cherry velvet; so was the collar. kind of man. Your American is prone lars still remain high, and some of them

One style of a ten jacket was so very dainty and dressy that I feel that I should mention it. There was a sort of overjacket of pale blue Irish poplin, empire shaped in the back and cut away in front. There were short, flaring caps to the sleeves, or rather arm sizes. There was a row of silk muslin ruching about 2 inches wide set directly on the edge, and back of this were three lines of very narrow black velvet ribbon. The upper part of this was carried up into a stiff tudor collar. Beneath this was a blouse with a deep skirt made of fine black chantilly lace, belted in with a silver linked belt with a turquoise The top of it was shirred across in five lines. The collar was of black velvet ribbon. The sleeves were entirely of the chantilly cawn in to fit the arms by shirring, ending at the elbows with a deep

Pale and turquoise blues are always effective when used with black and they have a peculiarly Frenchy look. They require to be well managed, however, and the black should always predominate. I noticed on two or three dresses that pipings of this very pale blue showed just a little, and always with good effect. Turquoise blue is a trying color alone, but when judiciously arranged with other colors it is exceedingly pretty. It goes particularly well with white, cream and pale rose leaf pink. Many of the fine zephyrs show these combinations of color.

The shirt waists are now being seen in greater variety than ever. Those of gingham take the lead for ordinary use Nearly all the ginghams and madras are made on the bias, the sleeves only being on the straight. Some of these gingham waists are made with revers, and these elaborately tucked. Tucking and ruffling seem to be racing for the first place. A pretty fancy for a gingham waist shows white revers and collar. Some madras waists have three rows of tucking on each side lengthwise with narrow blas ruffles down latween them. Others have lace be tween them and white ties edged with

The ribbed cottons and all manner of lawns, organdles and calicoes are seen in the shirt waists, and in every degree of ornamentation. Lawn waists with dots and figurings are new and very pretty, especially the new grille and dotted effects, and there are also many made of linen lawn in sheer white qualities and also in the always dainty and durable figured designs. Silk waists show little that is really novel, while being offered in enormor uantities. I think the dotted and printed

sug in colors which outvie the rainbow Bunches of violets are very much liked, and I think oftener seen than any other flower, though all the others are represented. Pearl gray, ashes of roses, tan and slate

gray are among the choicest of the colors for very nice outdoor dresses. One exquisite gown was of pearl gray ladies' cloth, the skirt cut in two breadths. Around the bottom there was a deep braided design done in fine white braid in vermicelli pattern to the depth of 15 inches. Over this was laid another larger pattern at intervals, in heavier braid. The rest of the skirt was quite plain. The bodice was a blouse completely covered, the sleeves also, with a rich design of braiding carrying out the same general

We are on the verge of the natural reaction after so much brilliancy of coloring, and we find that black is suddenly a first favorite and that all the stores are making special displays of all black goods. Of these silks naturally head the list, followed by the fine silk and wool mixtures and fancies, then the all wools and finally the erepons and mohairs. Mohair in all the variety of weaves is better liked than the grepon.

Last summer more than one-half of all the light silks were blue or blue and white. This season opened with a little of everything, but, after all, the blue shades are still more popular than any other color. We find the shades of navy, cadet, turquoises bluet, pervenche, forgetmenot, violet, sky and flax all in force and indigo, as well as several unnamed shades. These outnumber the greens, lilacs, tan, reseda and reds and yellows. Indeed since the war broke out there has been a sudden falling off in the wearing of yellow, it being one of the Spanish culers. All the shades and colors mentioned above are found in the delicate lawns and organdles, and also the barred taffetes and gauzes. Checks, in spite of all efforts to replace them with something newer, hold their popularity. MATE LEBOY.

A Bad Bargain. The unprofitableness of some of the rush and worry of business life is neatly suggested in the following dialogue,

found in one of the papers: "Where is Jones? "Gone to California." "What for?"

"To regain his health."

"How did he lose his health?" "Earning the money to go to California. "-Youth's Companion. One Field Uninvaded.

"I see that glass bricks are coming into general use," said the popular science boarder. "They won't invade the gold brick field," said the cheerful idiot. "They

are too easily seen through."--Indian

apolis Journal. Papa's Watch. "By their works ye shall know them," as the curious small boy said when his father gave him his watch to

## HAS MANILA **CORKED UP**

Dewey Sends Word He Maintains Strict Blockade.

SURRENDER LIKELY SOON.

The Admiral Says the Spaniards' Provisions Are Getting Scarce.

POPULACE IS EATING HORSEFLESH

This Statement Made on Information Brought to Hongkong by the United States Dispatch Boat Hugh McCulloch, Which Carried Admiral Dewey's Dispatch-Officials at Washington Making Haste to Rush Troops to the Support of Dewey-Charleston About to Sail.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The following dispatch has been received by the navy department from Admiral Dewey: "CAVITE, May 13, HONGKONG, May 15 .- Maintaining strict blockade. Reason to believe that the rebels are hemming in the city by land, but have made no demonstration. "Scarcity provisions in Manila. Prob-

able that the Spanish governor will be

obliged to surrender soon. Can take

Manila at any moment. Climate hot and moist. On May 12 captured gunboat Callao, attempting to run blockade. Have plenty of coal. One British, one French, two German and one Japanese vessels here observing. "Dewey." The officials are making all possible haste to rush troops to supplement Admiral Dewey's forces, so that if the Spanish governor does surrender the former will not be dependent upon the small number of marines which he can illy spare from his ships, but will have the assistance of soldiers in holding his position and maintaining order. It is confidently hoped here that the City of Peking, chartered as a transport vessel will be able to clear from San Francisco in a very short time, to be followed in rapid succession by the other three ships engaged for a similar purpose.

The Peking can carry 1,000 men, which, with the marines aboard the Charleston just about to sail, will be of considerable assistance to the admiral, but far from the number which he will need. The total number of men to be sent will aggregate probably 12,000, as Major General Wesley Merritt, who is to command the expedition and subscquently to be made military governor, regards that as the least which can maintain order in a city like Manila made up of many discordant elements. Reports received indicate that 11,900 men selected for the expedition from the volunteer forces in the country west of the Mississippi river will be prepared to move in a few days. Adjutant General Corbin is of the opinion that in the neighborhood of 11,000 of these will finally qualify for the expedition. It is the purpose now to send a force of 15,-000 to the islands. In order to make up the requisite number, it is the intention of the army officials to send as a part of the expedition at least three regiments of seasoned regular troops. General Corbin said that the regular troops probably would be sent from the forces encamped at Tampa, Fla., as they are

the most available now at the disposal It is not regarded as desirable to remove such regular troops as have been left in the Indian country. The fear is entertained that if those troops should be sent away from their present posts some of the unruly Indians might take advantage of their absence to commit outrages and depredations upon the white settlements. For that reason the regular troops selected for the Philip pine expedition will be taken from the forces mobilized on the Atlantic coast.
It was announced defintely that the

transport ship City of Peking, now at San Francisco, would sail for Manila maybe today with about a regiment and a half of the volunteers already selected for the expedition. Other forces des-tined for Manila will be hurried to San Francisco as rapidly as possible and will be sent to the support of Admiral Dewey as soon as they can be thoroughly

Hongkong, May 16 .- The United States dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch. has arrived here from Manila with dispatches for the United States govern-ment. She reports that the Spanish gunboat Callao, from the Caroline islands, recently entered the port of Manila, being ignorant of the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States. An American warship fired across her bows and signaled her a demand for surrender. The demand being disregarded, the American ships fired direct at the Spanish gunboat and the latter surrendered.

The populace of Manila is reduced to eating horse flesh, and the prospect of relief seems far distant,

The Hugh McCulloch also reports that the Philippine insurgents applied to Rear Admiral Dewey for his approval of an attack by them upon the city. The admiral, it appears, approved of the plan, provided no excesses were commit-ted. The insurgents then pleaded that ted. The insurgents then pleaded that they had no arms with the exception of machetes, to which the admiral re-

"Help yourselves at the Cavite ar-The city of Manila, however, has not yet been attacked. About 5,000 Spanish troops are guarding the road leading from Cavite to Manila.

The Cruiser Yale Salls. St. THOMAS, West Indies, May 16 .-The United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, upon receipt of orders from the department and information concerning Spanish vessels being at Martinique, cleared from St. Thomas and sailed

Reported Quiet In Italy.

LONDON, May 16.—According to the dispatches from various parts of Italy, Rome, Milan and the other large towns continue quiet, but it is understood that the state of slege will be maintained until parliament has adopted the necessary repressive measures.

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show tucked and ruilled effects.

Blouse suits are considered quite the thing for outing costumes and come under the head of tailor made gowns. That name has always meant a smooth, tightly atting waist and a skip without visible seams or stitchys. Now it may mean also as an example of the constant of

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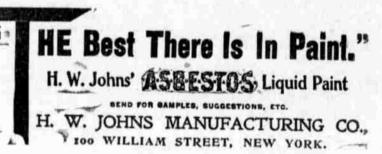
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CAP. WAGONER - Sire Black Cloud, 2:1734, sire 8, from 2:15 to 2:19 CAP. WAGONER - Ist dam Naid Queen, 2:20)4; dam of Naid King, 2:23 and dam Tackey, 2:26; dam 3 in 2:30, and Pilot Medium, &c. Season, \$10.00. To insure, \$15.00. Visitors welcome. No trouble to show horses at any time. In charge of TRAINER W. S. CROY.



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